

as their ancestors did with the addition of imported food, but they are rather particular on the whole, because they have become civilized and have more choice. Nearly every kind of mollusk over half an inch was food for the old Aleuts. They were mostly eaten raw.

These old middens were in two layers showing an ancient and a more modern culture. In the oldest layer which was about 3 feet thick there were mostly clam shells and fish bones and almost no artifacts while in the more recent layer there were many remains of large marine animals and many artifacts of stone and bone.

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## TWO NEW CINGULAS FROM ALASKA

BY G. WILLETT

CINGULA EYERDAMI, new species (Pl. 8, fig. 9).

Shell elongate-ovate, grayish, except for the nuclear whorls, which are dirty white. Whorls rounded, appressed at the summit. Suture strongly constricted. Base well rounded, narrowly umbilicated. Aperture rounded anteriorly, angled posteriorly. Post-nuclear whorls and base smooth to the naked eye, but under a strong lens show very faint, fine spiral striations.

The type, No. 1037 collection Los Angeles Museum, with numerous additional specimens, were collected by Walter J. Eyerdam on Elrington Island, Alaska, and were sent to A. M. Strong of Los Angeles. The type has five whorls, and measures in millimeters: Length, 2.3; diam., 1.2. Paratypes in collections of A. M. Strong and the writer.

This species is similar in general outline to *Cingula aleutica* Dall, but differs from it in much smaller size, posterior angulation of aperture, and presence of spiral striations.

CINGULA FORRESTERENSIS, new species (Pl. 8, fig. 8).

Shell elongate-conic, white. Post-nuclear whorls appressed at the summit, moderately rounded, finely spirally striated. Last whorl elongated, with very narrow umbilical chink. Aperture rounded anteriorly, angled posteriorly.

The type, No. 1038 collection Los Angeles Museum, and eight additional specimens, were collected by the writer at Forrester Island, Alaska. The type measures in millimeters: Length, 3; diam., 1.2.

This species is the most slender of west American *Cingulas* so far described.

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NEW CUBAN LAND SHELLS FROM ORIENTE AND  
CAMAGUEY PROVINCES

BY D'ALTE ALDRIDGE WELCH

During the summer of 1928 the author had the good fortune to accompany Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry on a collecting trip to Cuba. There, due to the collecting ability of Dr. Pilsbry and the advise of Dr. Carlos de la Torre who told us where to go, we were able to return to the United States with many new forms. I especially wish to thank Dr. de la Torre for having introduced me to the Cuban shell fauna by his unrivaled enthusiasm and generosity, when on my previous visit to Havana in 1927.

A preliminary notice of the operculates from Camaguey province was published in *THE NAUTILUS*.<sup>1</sup> In the present paper descriptions of these forms are supplied; also descriptions of some new species from Ensenada de Mora in Oriente province, where the sugar *central* of the Cape Cruz Company is located. Among the latter is a certain species of *Cerion* discovered by Dr. de la Torre some years previous to our visit, and which he named in MS. *Cerion ramsdeni*. Due to the fact that the other *Cerions* found at Ensenada de Mora were subspecies of *C. ramsdeni*, and the expected description not being received from Dr. Torre, I am here describing it under his name.

Ridgway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature" was followed in describing colors. All measurements and counts of ribs were made on the last whorl of the shell unless other-

<sup>1</sup> Welch, d'A. A. "Some Operculate Snails from Northwestern Camaguey, Cuba." *THE NAUTILUS*, vol. XLII, January, 1929, p. 98.